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## Junior Summer Camp

Ames Forestry Club

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One Sunday was set aside for Alumni Day. All ISC Forestry grads and their families in the general vicinity of the camp were invited. Besides enjoying a Sunday meal, the guests were entertained by camp talent and group singing. Alumni Day gave the students a chance to visit with the grads and thus enabled them to pick up a few pointers on planning a future in forestry.

On another occasion, the district forester, a local sawmill operator, and several other personalities who helped make the camp most successful were invited to a venison dinner. The deer was purchased from the Wisconsin Conservation Department, which confiscates all deer killed out of season.

Log burling seemed to fascinate many of the students at camp. Jim Rawley and Chuck Miller initiated this sport while at the Menominee Indian Mills at Neopit. After that, whenever a log pond was handy, many of the fellows spent their noon hours struggling to stay on the logs.

Professor Hartman and his retinue of publicity men visited the camp in August. The photographer spent a lot of time snapping pictures of the various camp activities. A story and pictures were obtained and later printed in the Des Moines Sunday Register.

Although many things were accomplished at summer camp, one job was left undone. That is, nobody was initiated into Doctor Bensend's "Sacred Order of the Super-Critics."

Most will agree that the success of the camp of 1951 came from cooperation and the spirit of the staff and students. It definitely takes a summer camp's experience to make one realize why ISC Foresters are so closely knit in departmental work on campus.

The familiar cries of "Jezebel" and "Quimo Sabe" have now vanished from the Headwater Region of Wisconsin. Northeastern Wisconsin is waiting for the return of the ISC Foresters in 1952. Here's hoping that those attending the Camp of '52 will have as wonderful a time as those who made up the Camp of '51.

## Junior Summer Camp

FOR THE first time in its history, a Junior Forestry Camp has been held in Iowa. This camp which was held at the Brayton Memorial Forest, near Hopkinton, Iowa, provided a great opportunity for those interested in timber management.

The camp headquarters was established in a rented house in Hopkinton with Dr. McComb and Mr. Getty alternately in charge. Details were divided up among those attending who were: Eugene Readinger, cook; Warren Westphal, assistant cook; Walter

Schutt and Art Eschner, dishwashers; and Bill Corbin, treasurer and sweeper.

Much of the time was spent in the timber collecting data, fighting mosquitoes and picking off wood ticks. Fifth acre plots were laid off every two chains on a line running due north and south. All trees in the plots were tallied as to species, diameter and height. Further information was taken on four dominate or co-dominate trees in the plot. This consisted of bark thickness at d.b.h., number of annual rings in the outer inch of wood at d.b.h., and the length of the last ten rings. Borings were made and readings taken at stump height to obtain the total age of



Native white pine at White Pine Hollow near Luxemburg in northeastern Iowa.

the tree. The diameter and bark thickness of the tree were measured at a point seventeen feet above the ground. The use of a magnesium-aluminum ladder made this possible.

Rainy days were spent inside working up the data already collected. A type map was drawn up and all computing was done by types. Form factors were readily determined. Volumes were obtained by using the form class volume tables. Growth per cent was found for the past ten years and then projected into the future. The composition of the timber was found by tabulating species by diameter and types.

The main menace to the cruising was poison ivy. It grew waist high in many places and was found growing on the trunks and in the branches of the trees. Those allergic to it were bothered by the symptoms most of the session. The area was said to be inhabited by rattlesnakes, but none were encountered during the cruising. However, their presence was verified by Art Eschner and Mr. Getty who killed one while working in the timber. Several others were killed in the area during the summer, the largest being fifty-four inches long and containing thirteen rattles.

Frequent trips were made to points of interest in eastern Iowa. They included such places as Bob Grau's sawmill at Elkader where log grading was demonstrated by Professor Hartman; White Pine Hollow at Luxemburg which still grows native white pine (a fifth acre plot taken there revealed thirty-nine thousand board feet per acre); and Paint Creek Experimental Forest at Guttenberg where work is being done to determine the best species of trees to plant in Iowa. Several days were spent with Professor Hartman in touring the wood using industries located in Dubuque. These industries were established in the eighteen hundreds when Wisconsin was the main source of a large quantity of white pine.

The six weeks provided for the camp passed rapidly and at the close of the period there was still field work to be completed, to say nothing of data obtained that would require careful computing to be worked into useful information. The students who attended the camp not only gained valuable practical experience in collecting and computing data for future management work, but also the side trips gave added opportunity to see theory in practice.